



**John Storey wears a mask when collecting pollen, which he sells in addition to the honey he collects from his beehives.**

## Honey of a job can sometimes sting



*Beekeepers say they're underpaid, unappreciated.*

**By Don Baker** 9-2-97  
Deseret News staff writer

Beekeeper John Storey knows what it's like to be stung.

Not so much by his bees, but by the crazy financial swings in a honey-producing business he believes is underpaid, undersupported and underappreciated.

Storey, a regular fixture each fall at the Murray Farmers Market, works some 400 beehives from Lehi, South Jordan and Tooele to eastern Salt Lake City and as far away as Fort Bridger, Wyo.

But most Fridays and Saturdays, you can find him at the market or one of his roadside locations peddling the sweet fruits of his labors to produce shoppers.

"Want to try some honey?" Storey asks, a box of snack crackers in one hand and plastic container of thick golden liquid in the other. "This honey

**Beekeeper John Storey licks honey from his fingers after giving out samples.**

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keep the quality."

Bacall was discussing her decision to take part once again in American Movie Classics' Film Preservation Festival.

"I have done things for AMC over the last several years for film preservation, which I care about very much," the actress said.

**Bacall, Kirk Douglas, Billy Wilder** and the late **Robert Mitchum** are to be honored on Sept. 25 during the filming in Los Angeles of a one-hour special called "AMC Salute to Film Noir." The special is to be shown on the cable channel on Oct. 5, concluding AMC's fifth-anniversary Film Preservation Festival.

The festival, beginning Oct. 3, will comprise nearly 40 suspense films, in segments devoted to tough guys like Mitchum and Douglas, works by Alfred Hitchcock and actresses like Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Tierney in their darkest roles.

The festival is intended to raise consciousness about film preservation.

## Crooner Taylor adds twist to an old English ballad

**James Taylor** took an old English ballad and gave it a contemporary country twist.

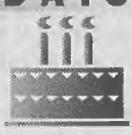
Accompanied by fiddler extraordinaire **Mark O'Connor**, Taylor sang "Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier" on Sunday for a sold-out crowd at Starwood Amphitheatre in Nashville, Tenn.

Taylor, singer of such hits as "You've Got a Friend," said he and O'Connor recorded the song months ago for an upcoming album.

The Country Music Association has named O'Connor its musician of the year from 1990 through 1995. He played with classical cellist Yo-Yo Ma on Taylor's latest album.

## BIRTHDAYS

For  
Tuesday,  
Sept. 2



Football Hall-of-Famer	
<b>Terry Bradshaw</b>	49
Actor <b>Mark Harmon</b>	46
Tennis player	
<b>Jimmy Connors</b>	45
Actor <b>Keanu Reeves</b>	33
Actress <b>Salma Hayek</b>	29

And the gap between the tribes grows year by year: Annual funding increases are made at the same rate for every reservation.

"The rich get rich and the poor get poorer," said Russell "Bud" Mason, chairman of North Dakota's Three Affiliated Tribes.

The Senate, however, is set to debate legislation this month that could lead to relatively wealthy tribes being cut off the federal dole.

"All tribes have needs, but the tribes with the greatest needs and poorest situations should be, at the least, given some level of preference," said Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash.

Gorton inserted a provision in the Interior Department's 1998 appropriation bill that would require tribes to begin reporting their income to the BIA. It's a first step toward requiring BIA to fund tribes according to need.

BIA officials say it's politically impossible for them to redistribute the money.

The agency funds almost every function of tribal government on reservations like the Rosebud, from social services, to law enforcement, land management and road maintenance. This year the bureau distributed \$681 million to the nation's 554 tribes.

When the BIA first started funding tribal governments in the 1930s the money was apportioned according to population. That started to change in the 1960s and 1970s, BIA officials say.

Tribes with influential representatives in Congress, such as former Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington, longtime chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee,

got more money. Some took over management services or won rights to other natural resources needed federal money.

That extra money was built into the funding base regardless whether the tribe.

The result was tribes have been the most developing their own resources; or at starved and other budgets lobbying Congress the best funded by that means tribes and other resources located near major cities.

Tribes in the Pacific Northwest receive nearly twice per capita that tribes in the West.

## Line-item veto opens new chapter in White House-Congress relations

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—Congress and the White House are about to enter uncharted territory as they embark on appropriations battles with President Clinton wielding his new line-item veto powers.

It's not clear how the end game will be played, or whether Clinton's new authority will result in more, or less, political horse trading. It is also unclear how long Clinton may even have the power to delete specific items from spending bills.

A new court challenge is expected by those who hold the veto to be an unconstitutional transfer of power from Congress to the president.

And, in an unanticipated twist, Clinton would lose the power if a continued strong economy results in eliminating the deficit as early as next year — as some forecasters are predicting.

Clinton issued three line-item vetoes on Aug. 11 — the first time any president has used the power — but Congress was in recess. Now, as Congress returns, lawmakers have 30 days to challenge those vetoes. More importantly, Clinton will have abundant opportunity in the weeks ahead to use the power.

That's because Congress must pass 13 separate spending bills to keep the government functioning after Oct. 1, the start of the new fiscal year. So far, none of these has gone to Clinton's desk.

Under the new law, Clinton has the power to reject individual projects or other spending items from these appropriations bills.

A likely early target for Clinton's veto pen: Funds to build more B-2 stealth bombers, which the White House opposes. The House defense appropriations bill contains \$505 million for the program, \$331 million

more than the Senate version.

When he used it for the first time, Clinton called the veto "a tool designed to fight against waste and unjustifiable expenditures."

But skeptics are quick to suggest that the power can just as easily be used by Clinton to barter with individual lawmakers — exchanging a promise not to line-item veto a particular member's pet project, for instance, in exchange for that member's support on another issue.

Will the line-item veto increase Clinton's leverage with certain members? "There are 535 answers to that question," White House spokesman Mike McCurry said.

"The dynamic in which that is used is part of the equation of how the executive and legislative branch wrestle out any piece of legislation," he added.

Despite advice from some senior advisers that he hold off until the fall appropriations bills, Clinton used the new powers on the new legislation to balance the budget in five years and to provide the first major tax cut in 16 years.

He killed three relatively obscure provisions — two narrowly focused tax breaks and a Medicaid clause that would have helped New York.

The power is aimed mostly at appropriations bills but also permits the president to "cancel" limited tax breaks, ones that would benefit 100 or fewer individuals.

Clinton contends he hopes to use the veto sparingly — on the theory that the mere threat of its use will keep lawmakers from putting wasteful "pork barrel" spending items into appropriations bills.

And that would follow the pattern he set